

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] This invention is directed toward improved synthetic grass surfaces. The invention is more particularly directed toward improved, synthetic grass sports surfaces. The invention is also directed toward a method of making an improved synthetic grass sports surface, and an apparatus for carrying out the method. The invention is further directed toward an improved synthetic grass sports surface having playing lines formed in its top surface and to a method of making the lined surface.

[0003] Synthetic grass sports surfaces are well known. They are used to replace natural grass surfaces which do not stand up well to wear and which require a great deal of maintenance. Also, natural grass surfaces do not grow well in partly or fully enclosed sports stadiums. The synthetic grass surfaces stand up to wear much better than the natural grass surfaces, do not require as much maintenance, and can be used in closed stadiums. Some synthetic grass surfaces comprise rows of strips or ribbons of synthetic material, extending vertically from a backing mat with particulate material infilled in between the ribbons on the mat. The ribbons of synthetic material usually extend a short distance above the layer of particulate material and represent blades of grass. The particulate material usually comprises sand, as shown by way of example in U. S. Patents 3,995,079, 1976, Haas, Jr. and 4,389,435, 1983, Haas, Jr., but can comprise

[0004] The known sand-filled synthetic grass sports surfaces have some disadvantages. The surfaces usually become hard after extended use because the sand, between the rows of ribbons, becomes compacted. Compacting occurs, in part, because the rows of ribbons are quite close together, and the sand cannot spread a great deal laterally during use. Compacting also occurs, in part, because the close spacing of the ribbon rows traps debris, worn and torn off the ribbons, in the sand, even when the particulate material comprises rounded sand particles. With an increase in compaction, the surface becomes progressively harder and less resilient. The performance of the surface is shortened, and it has lessened playing qualities. The surfaces also become harder after use because the resilient pads, if used, slowly collapse under use, becoming denser. Removal and replacement of the compacted particulate material, or even loosening of it, is difficult because of the close spacing of the rows of ribbons. It can require expensive equipment to remove and replace the compacted particulate material, or even loosen it, and this adds to the cost of maintaining the surface.

[0005] Another problem with the known synthetic grass sport surfaces is the problem of drainage. Water flow through the surfaces has generally been slow. The ribbons are usually attached to the mat by tufting them through the mat, and then the bottom of the mat is coated with a bonding layer to bond the ends of the ribbons to the mat. The bonding layer is non-porous. To provide

[0006] The known synthetic surfaces also have relatively poor playing qualities. When infilled with rounded sand particles more rounded than angular, because the rounded particles are thought to compact less and cause less abrasion, the surface can become too slippery, particularly when the ribbons are only slightly longer than the thickness of the layer of particulate material. Also, the closely spaced fine ribbons, if penetrated, can tightly grip the cleats and do not tear as easily as grass, thus making release of the cleats more difficult and making playing on the surface more difficult and dangerous than when playing on grass. If a player's cleats do not release easily, he could injure his leg, ankle, or knee. It has also been found that if the athlete's cleat penetrates a seam area, the chances of the shoe not being released or allowed to pivot is much greater.

[0007] The known synthetic surfaces, with closely spaced rows of ribbons, also increase the speed of a rolling ball from the speed with which it rolls on natural grass. The closely spaced ribbons create an almost solid, low resistance surface for a rolling ball, thus adversely affecting the playing qualities of the surface. If the surfaces are employed with a resilient base pad, balls bounce more on the surfaces than on grass, subtly changing the nature of the game. The low

[0008] The known surfaces have other disadvantages. Usually the ribbons employed are quite narrow, and they can curl creating an appearance unlike grass. The narrow ribbons also abrade easier, creating debris that can increase compaction of the surface. The close spacing of the ribbon rows also causes skin abrasion on players falling or sliding on the surfaces.

[0009] It is the purpose of the present invention to provide an improved synthetic grass sports surface that is more resilient, and remains more resilient for a longer period of time, than known synthetic grass surfaces.

[0011] It is yet another purpose of the present invention to provide improved synthetic playing surfaces that are relatively less expensive to manufacture, to install, and particularly to maintain.

[0013] It is another purpose of the present invention to provide a method for making one embodiment of the present invention having improved drainage properties and a machine for carrying out the method.

[0014] In accordance with the present invention, it has been found that an improved synthetic grass surface can be provided by employing relatively widely spaced rows of ribbons. The wider spacing of the ribbon rows

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[0015] In accordance with the present invention, it has also been found that an improved synthetic grass surface can be provided by providing ribbons having a length about twice as long as the spacing between the rows of ribbons. The present invention employs ribbons that are quite long compared to the ribbons now employed. The longer ribbons allow a thicker layer of particulate material to be used which can eliminate the need for a resilient pad and make installation of the surface simpler and cheaper. A thicker layer of particulate material or infill promotes better drainage because of the higher water head created by water on the synthetic grass. Preferably, the layer of particulate material has a thickness at least two-thirds the length of the ribbons. The longer ribbons can also provide more ribbon material above the infill for certain sport surfaces, creating a more realistic grass-like surface that, in

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[0022] Cryogenically ground rubber means rubber particles which have been made from the process of reducing rubber from used tires by a cryogenically ground rubber method. The fragmenting of the rubber when it is frozen results in rubber particles with smoother surfaces less jagged as would occur with non-cryogenically ground rubber.

[0023] Further scope of applicability of the present invention will become apparent from the detailed description given hereinafter. However, it should be understood that the detailed description and specific examples, while indicating preferred embodiments of the invention, are given by way of illustration only, since various changes and modifications within the spirit and scope of the invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from this detailed description.

[0024] Having thus generally described the nature of the invention, reference will now be made to the accompanying drawings, showing by way of illustration, a preferred embodiment thereof, and in which:

[0026] Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing the free ribbon ends in a natural lying down position;

[0027] Fig. 3 is a side view of the coating machine;

[0028] Fig. 4 is a cross-section view taken along line 4-4 in Fig. 3;

[0029] Fig. 5 is a top view of the machine;

[0030] Fig. 6 is a detail top view;

[0033] Fig. 9 is an assembled view of the seam of Fig. 8.

[0034] The synthetic grass surface 1 of the present invention, as shown in Fig. 1, has a thin, flexible, backing member 3 with parallel rows 5 of strips or ribbons 7 projecting upwardly from the backing member 3. A relatively thick layer 9 of infilled particulate material is provided on the backing member 3 supporting the ribbons 7 in a relatively upright position on the backing member 3.

[0036] While the backing member 3 has been shown as comprising two layers, it can also be formed from one layer or more. One or more of the layers in the backing member 3 can be a needle punched woven fabric to provide better drainage, the fabric being relatively thick if used only as a single layer. At least one of the layers 11 in the backing member 3 can be needle punched with synthetic, fuzzy fibers (flw) 15, as shown in Fig. 2, to provide means to wick moisture through the layer. The fuzzy fibers further improve drainage of the surface.

[0037] The ribbons 7 are made from suitable synthetic plastic material which is extruded in a strip that is relatively wide and thin. The preferred plastic material

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the particulate material when they lie over, trapping the infill material as shown in Fig. 2. At least the free ends of the ribbons 7, above the particulate material layer 9, are fibrillated to provide a denser appearing pile. Once the synthetic grass has been installed and the infill has been placed, the ends of the ribbons can be further fibrillated by using a steel brush or other mechanical fibrillating means.

[0041] It is also contemplated to mix the ribbons in terms of their thickness. For instance, depending on the type of field required, i.e., a field where the ball will roll more slowly than others, stiffer and softer ribbons could be mixed. Stiffer ribbons would tend to have more memory and, therefore, return the ribbons back to an upright position, relatively speaking. Examples of such a mix would be a thick ribbon having a 11,000 denier with possibly 100 to 120 micron thickness. A softer ribbon would have from 5,700 denier and an 80 micron thickness. Any combination of these more rigid and softer ribbons would be determined by the particular requirements of the playing field. The ratio of stiff to soft ribbons may be 1:1. These stiff and soft ribbons may be alternating or part of the same tuft.

[0042] In accordance with the present invention, the rows 5 of ribbons 7 are spaced apart a distance "A" that ranges between five-eighths and two and one-quarter inches apart. The row spacing depends on the end use of the surface, a smaller spacing being used for a surface that is used for less physical activity, such as a golf green for example, and a larger spacing being used where more physical activity is encountered, such as a race track for horses, for example.

[0043] The relatively wide spacing between the rows of ribbons has several advantages. The wide spacing reduces the tendency of the surface to compact. If the tendency

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to compact is reduced, drainage of the surface is improved. The wide spacing also reduces the amount of material required for the ribbons. The wide spacing further enhances the playing qualities of the surface. A player playing on the surface is able to obtain better traction because the player's cleats are better able to dig into the particulate material between the ribbon rows. At the same time, the cleats release better because there is more room between the rows to move the particulate material during release. The wide spacing also makes it easier to loosen, clean, and even replace the particulate material. There is room between the rows to insert an air wand into the material to gently loosen it and raise it up slightly. The loosened, raised material can be collected, cleaned of dirt and debris, and returned onto the backing member. The life of the surface is extended and thus replacement costs are reduced. The wide spacing also makes it easier to sew adjacent surface sections together without creating bulky seams since more space is provided for the seam.

[0044] The length of the ribbons is also an important feature of the invention. The length "L" of the ribbons 7, that is, the distance from the backing member 3 to the their free ends 17, is at least twice the spacing "A" between the rows 5 of ribbons and preferably between three and six times the spacing "A". The length "L" of the ribbons ranges between three-quarters of an inch and five inches, with the shorter ribbons being used with the surface having the smaller row spacing and the larger ribbons being used with the larger row spacing. The relatively longer ribbons, as compared with those used in the prior art, allow for the use of a thicker infill layer 9, thus providing a more resilient surface without requiring an underpad. The expense of an underpad and the cost involved in installing it is thus eliminated. A

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[0045] The layer 9 of particulate material preferably comprises a mixture of a hard sand, such as silica, and cryogenically ground crumb rubber. Cryogenically ground crumb rubber is preferred because the particles are rounder, minimizing abrasion and also lessening compaction. The less angular rubber particles also wet easier thereby aiding drainage. Further, the particles are also less likely to float away if the surface is flooded since microscopic air bubbles are not as readily adhered to the rounded particles. The particles can range in size between four mesh and seventy mesh, but preferably are between fifteen and thirty mesh for sports where abrasion of the players contacting the surface is a factor and between four and thirty mesh where abrasion is not a factor. The silica sand could be replaced by graded small rocks, hard and heavy granulated plastics, or other hard sand. The cryogenically ground crumb rubber could be replaced by other resilient materials, such as cork, styrene, epdm rubber, neoprene, or other similar materials, if the particulate shape equates the shape of cryogenically ground rubber. In some cases, some or all of the resilient material could be replaced

[0046] The mix of sand and resilient material can vary depending on the end use of the surface. More rubber is used if the surface requires more resiliency. In relatively thick surfaces the layer 9 of particulate material can be divided in sub-layers with the lower sub-layer 17 adjacent the backing member 3, as shown in Fig. 2, having smaller particles and the upper sub-layer 19 having larger particles to initiate good drainage. The particles in the lower sub-layer 17 could be mainly sand with a mesh size of about forty to seventy mesh. The upper sub-layer 19 would comprise larger particles of sand combined with the rubber particles. Using mainly, or only, sand in the lower layer reduces the cost of the surface.

[0048] Preferably, however, in one embodiment of this invention, using a porous backing member, only portions of the backing member are coated to provide better drainage and to reduce costs. In accordance with this embodiment, the backing member 3, after the ribbons 7 have tufted in place, is passed, upside down, through any standard carpet coating machine. The coating machine 31, as shown schematically in Figs. 3, 4, 5 and 6, has a support plate 33 to support the tufted backing member 3

of the surface 1 as it is being passed through the machine. Means, not shown, are provided for moving the member 3 across the support plate 33 from one side to the other, as shown by the arrow 34 in Fig. 3. As the member 3 moves across the support plate 33, it passes under a comb-like device 35 having an array of parallel fingers 37 which rest on top of the bottom of the backing member 3, against the support plate 33. The fingers 37 are adjustable as to the spacing between them, and are adjusted to place one finger between each pair of adjacent rows 5 of ribbon on the backing member 3. A doctor blade 39 is located above the fingers 37 nearer the front of the fingers 37 than their back. Applicator means 40 are provided for applying coating material "M" onto the comb-like device 35, across its width, just in front of the doctor blade 39. As the member 3 is moved to the right, as shown in Fig. 3, under the device 35, the coating material "M" is carried with it to the doctor blade 39 where it is spread and laid down against the narrow areas 41 of the backing member 3 that are not covered by the fingers 37. These areas 41 contain the ribbon rows 5, and the ribbon ends in these rows are covered with the coating material "M" to adhere the ribbons 7 to the backing member 3. The fingers 37 prevent coating material "M" from covering the narrow areas 43 of the backing member 3 adjacent the ribbon rows 5. As the member 3 moves away from under the fingers 37, the back of the member 3, as shown in Fig. 7, has strips 45 of coating material "M" covering the ribbon rows 5, but adjacent areas 43 of backing member 3 are uncovered, because of the fingers, to provide a very porous surface which easily drains. The coating applied by the coating machine is much less in quantity than that required to coat the entire backing member, and thus additional

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savings in material are provided making the surface less expensive.

[0049] While one form of applying the coating in strips on the rows of ribbons has been described, the coating could be applied by other means. For example, a series of nozzles could apply thin lines of coatings onto the rows of ribbons and a doctor blade could flatten the lines of coating onto the back of the mat while leaving relative wide, elongated areas of the backing member uncoated and thus capable of fast drainage. Coating rolls of different diameters could also be used to apply the coating.

[0050] In accordance with another embodiment of the invention, lines for marking out a playing area can be formed in the surface by joining the adjacent edges of surface sections with a specific seam. As shown in Fig. 8, a seam band 51 is placed under the adjoining but spaced-apart edges 53, 55 of adjacent surface sections 57, 59 respectively to be joined. The seam band 51 has rows 61 of tufted ribbons 63 in its central section 65 but no ribbons on its wide side sections 67, 69. The central section 65 is located between the edges 53, 55 of the surface sections 57, 59, and the tufted ribbons 63 in the central section 65 can have a different colour and/or a different height from the ribbons 7' in the surface sections 57, 59 to form a line 71 for marking a playing field. The wide side sections 67, 69 of the seam band 51 can be needle punched to form fuzzy fabric. Adhesive "A" is applied on top of the wide side sections 67, 69 to adhere the overlapping surface sections 57, 59 to it. The fuzzy fabric enhances the joining of the seam band 51 to the surface sections 57, 59 by the adhesive. The seam band 51 can be coated on its back with coating material "M" just under the central section 65 but preferably under the side sections 67, 69 as well. This prevents

the adhesive "A" used in the seam from bleeding through the band 51 and perhaps adhering onto the substrate. When the band 51 has been attached to the surface sections 57, 59, as shown in Fig. 9, seaming them together, the ribbons 63, because of their different appearance from the ribbons 7' in the surface sections 57, 59, define a playing line 71.

[0051] In another embodiment of the invention, the surface could be employed with long ribbons, at least four and one-half inches in length, and the particulate layer could be as thick as the ribbons are long. This surface could be used as a growing surface. The particulate material could employ materials that enhance crop growing, such as material that retains moisture for the plants, and material that allows for strong plant root development. The enhancement materials can form one or more sub-layers in the particulate layer. In some cases, the enhancement materials may have a specific gravity less than water, and having this material in bottom sub-layers under the top layer ensures that it stays in place and is not carried by water. The surface would be particularly useful in areas that are arid. Irrigation pipes could be laid right in the layer of particulate material. The porosity of the backing layer could be designed to retain moisture in the material to promote plant growth. The ribbons would minimize the amount of particulate material that might be blown away in windy areas.

[0052] A sports field using a high pile of ribbon, a thick layer of particulate material including cryogenically ground rubber, could be utilized to support the planting of natural grass with the roots of the grass extending in the particulate material.

[0053] The invention being thus described, it will be obvious that the same may be varied in many ways. Such

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variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the spirit and scope of the invention, and all such modifications as would be obvious to one skilled in the art are intended to be included within the scope of the following claims.

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